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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/812,951	03/31/2004	R. Clark Jeffery	976-4/MBE	4889
38735	7590	04/18/2006	EXAMINER	
DIMOCK STRATTON LLP 20 QUEEN STREET WEST SUITE 3202, BOX 102 TORONTO, ON M5H 3R3 CANADA			KOYAMA, KUMIKO C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2876	

DATE MAILED: 04/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/812,951

Applicant(s)

JEFFERY, R. CLARK

Examiner

Kumiko C. Koyama

Art Unit

2876

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

Amendment received on February 06, 2006 has been acknowledged.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11, 13-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCasland (US 5,856,931) in view of Lovoi (US 6,480,699).

Re claims 1, 2, 4, 10, 11 and 13: McCasland teaches identifying element 13 that is affixed at all inspection points (col 6, lines 50-51). The identifying element is a bar code tag or a form of geographical locating system utilizing RF communications means (col 6, lines 54-59). Such tags at the inspect points are labels each containing a unique indicia. McCasland teaches a portable device that is provided with a laser bar code scanner 21 (col 6, lines 30-32), which is a portable reader for reading the indicia on the labels. McCasland also teaches a database 14 that includes all information related to the individual inspection points, archived inspection histories, and unique tag information (col 6, lines 60-63). McCasland also teaches a process and system software 15 that manipulates database 14 to present data, analyze data, formulate inspection routes, transmit the relevant information to portable device 11, operate portable device 11 and any associated hardware required to practice the invention (col 6, lines 65-col 7, lines 4). Once

Art Unit: 2876

the desired route has been created, the route is presented to the users who will perform the route. This may be done using the data card 12 or by making the route visible on a display using an RF network of data transmission network. Directions to each inspection point 50 is provided to the user along with instructions for activities and tasks relative to each inspection points on the optimized schedule (col 16, lines 55-65). Such displaying and directions of routes is a repair task route. The user performs specific actions as directed by the portable device 11 and records activities or information by using the device 11 to read or deduce a unique code, such as a bar code, from the identifying element 13, which may be a bar coded tag, attached at or near the inspection point (col 17, lines 2-13). Information gathered or transmitted by or from the portable device 11 is used for archival purposes to determine information such as schedule adherence (col 17, lines 17-25). Another route is created after determining adherence to an inspection schedule, and creates a route for urgently overdue items (col 8, lines 5-15).

McCasland fails to teach that the labels are physically associated with a light fixture.

Lovoi discloses a group of tags, which are called light fixture tags, that is mounted on a light fixture, such as a table lamp or a ceiling lamp (col 14, lines 30-35). Lovoi further teaches that conventionally, these tags are used to control, detect and track items.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Lovoi to the teachings of McCasland because light fixture also require periodic maintenance (e.g., replace bulbs) and repair to keep the facility lit at all times.

Re claims 5 and 14: McCasland further teaches that the portable device 11 includes a manual input keypad (col 16, lines 65-col 17, line 2).

Re claims 6 and 15: McCasland further teaches that the portable device 11 includes a display (col 16, lines 65-col 17, lines 2).

Re claims 7 and 16: McCasland teaches that the database includes archived inspection histories (col 6, lines 60-62).

Re claims 9 and 18: McCasland teaches that the information includes specific point types (col 7, lines 5-10).

3. Claims 3 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCasland in view of Lovoi as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Dolin (US5,519,878). The teachings of McCasland as modified by Lovoi have been discussed above.

McCasland as modified by Lovoi fails to teach a circuit breaker controlling power to each light fixture.

Dolin teaches switches 105-108 when these switches are closed, the I/O circuitry 202 may detect the state change and pass the information along to the cell 201, which then transmits that information onto the communication medium 110. This controls certain lights and/or other devices that are present in the house 100 shown in Fig. 1 (col 5, lines 37-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Dolin to the teachings of McCasland as modified by Lovoi because malfunction of a light fixture could be closely related to the status of the circuit breaker and therefore, it is important to know the details of the circuit breaker to properly repair the light fixture. Such modification ensures that information related to the light fixture is quickly retrieved by storing the details of the circuit breaker in the same storage database as the light fixture details.

Art Unit: 2876

4. Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCasland in view of Lovoi as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Beller et al (US 5,602,377). The teachings of McCasland as modified by Lovoi have been discussed above.

McCasland as modified by Lovoi fails to teach that the information in the database includes warranty information for each light fixture.

Beller teaches that information in the database includes length of warranty period (col 9 lines 41-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Beller to the teachings of McCasland as modified by Lovoi and include warranty information in the database in order to constantly provide an operable light fixture.

5. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCasland in view of Lovoi as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Benson et al (US 5,635,693). The teachings of McCasland as modified by Lovoi have been discussed above.

McCasland as modified by Lovoi fails to teach downloading information from the database to a master database at another geographic location.

Benson discloses that the information gathered by the base station (120) can be transferred among remote computers (140) and the main computer (130) via communication lines (145) (col 6 lines 53+).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Benson to the teachings of McCasland as

Art Unit: 2876

modified by Lovoi such that the stored information is stored at another location for back up purposes in case the local database becomes corrupted or deleted.

### *Response to Arguments*

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The Examiner has found another prior art that she believes is more relevant to the current application. Therefore, this action is Non-Final.

### *Conclusion*

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Petitelcerc, U.S. Patent No. 5,610,596, discloses system for monitoring an industrial installation.

Andersen, U.S. Patent No. 6,731,079, discloses an industrial lighting control system and method.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kumiko C. Koyama whose telephone number is 571-272-2394. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8am-4:30pm.

Art Unit: 2876

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on 571-272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Kumiko C. Koyama*  
Kumiko C. Koyama  
April 17, 2006

  
**STEVEN S. PAK**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**